

### In the Specification

Please amend the paragraph beginning on Page 4, line 22 as follows:

Selective scrambling in frequency domain has been proposed for OFDM to reduce the peak to average power ratio (PAR) (see *Yang et al.* "Peak-to-Average Power Control in OFDM Using Standard Arrays of Linear Block Codes" *IEEE Commun. Letters*, vol.7, No. 4, pp. 174-176, April 2003; *Eetvelt et al.* "Peak-to-Average Power Reduction for OFDM Schemes by Selective Scrambling", *IEE Electronics Letters*, Vol. 32, No. 21, pp. 1963-1964, Oct. 1996). A cell specific code has been proposed to scramble the signals in frequency domain for fast cell search in orthogonal frequency and code division multiplexing (OFCDM) and multicarrier CDMA systems (see *Tanno et al.* "Three-Step Fast Cell Search Algorithm Utilizing Common Pilot Channel for OFDM Broadband Packet Wireless Access" *IEE VTC-Fall*, Vol, 3, pp. 24-28, 2002; ~~*Hanada et al.*~~ *Hanada et al.* "Three-Step Cell Search Algorithm for Broadband Multi-carrier CDMA Packet Wireless Access", *IEEE PIMRC*, Vol. 2, pp. G32-37, 2001). A pseudo-noise (PN) code scrambling in time domain has been also applied for user separation in OFDM-CDMA system (see *Kim et al.*, "An OFDM-CDMA Scheme Using Orthogonal Code Multiplexing and Its Parallel Interference Cancellation Receiver", *IEEE ISSSTA*, pp. 368-372, Czech Rep. Sept. 2002). However, the scrambling in frequency domain cannot suppress the interference impact induced by neighboring cells for reuse-one OFDM systems.